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down the current critical theory. He claims to have no interest at all in attributing the Pentateuch to Moses. But he does maintain that it is more just to ask what single passages are *not* from Moses, than timorously here or there to attribute to him a broken fragment. The whole temper and tone of the book is strongly against the current critical position both of the Pentateuch as a whole and especially that of Deuteronomy.

SCHMIDT, AAGE. *Gedanke über die Entwicklung der Religion auf Grund der babylonischen Quellen*. [Mitteilung der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft (E.V.), 1911, 3.] Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1911. 136 pages. M. 5.

The characteristics of some of the old religions of the ancient world are depicted in *Die Entwicklung der Religion auf Grund der babylonischen Quellen*. To make comparisons more valuable the author presents some facts concerning the development of religion among the Egyptians, the Chinese, the Greeks, the Phoenicians, the Indians of India, and the Babylonians. Of the last he specifies the Sumerians and the Babylonians as two different facts. As a kind of summary of his investigation we may say that there is an important difference between the content of the Sumerian and Babylonian texts. On the whole and in the long run, Sumerian texts are certainly older than Babylonian, and since we have a unified culture before us as we must surely assume, we find two steps in the development. By comparison we find, first, that the old, great judicial deities have been promoted to the side of lower divinities; second, that magic and enchantment grew and became more and more senseless and finally secured a recognized place in the native religion. Both of these peculiarities are paralleled at the same time among neighboring peoples, except that in China the process was slower. Comparative religion finds some material here.

EERDMANS, B. D. *Alttestamentliche Studien*. IV. Das Buch Leviticus. Giessen: Töpelmann, 1912. 144 pages. M. 4.40.

The Book of Leviticus contains almost entirely laws to regulate the cult. Chaps. 8-10 are narrative, but link themselves to Exodus, chaps. 25-40. Bertholet, in the introduction to his commentary on Leviticus, says, "Leviticus belongs entirely to P; to this there is no dissent." Eerdmans challenges this statement, and undertakes in his discussion to set it aside. After we have followed the author through his detailed study of phrases, customs, laws, and literary form, we find that his conclusion is that almost all the laws contained in Leviticus are pre-exilic. There is no real occasion for finding in the book an exilic code of laws, the so-called "laws of holiness." It cannot be proved that Lev., chap. 17, begins a new collection of laws, and it is not probable that Lev., chaps. 1-7 and 11-16, are to be ascribed to a later date than chaps. 17-26. If we compare Lev., chap. 11, with Deuteronomy, it appears that Lev., chap. 11, is the older text.

The author's methods deserve careful study and thought before we can set them aside. In the comparisons made in chaps. 1-7, he certainly has a strong case in his favor. While Eerdmans repudiates the results of the Wellhausen critics, he largely uses their methods. But his careful use of archaeological material, and his comparative study of rites and customs, bespeak impartial consideration for the validity of his conclusions.